

Chinese Press SURVEY

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Peace Talks

THE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN THE PEACE TALKS

By The News Analyst of the Chung Kuo Sin Wen
Chung Kuo Sin Wen (中國新聞 China News), April 7, 1949.

TO speak frankly the man is either a fool or a knave who says that the peace talks now carried out in Peiping will be easily brought to a successful end. The Kuomintang and the Communists have been at loggerheads for more than 20 years and their mutual hatred is deep-rooted. How can one believe that they will be restored to amity with a single stroke?

Let us recall what happened three years ago. Mao Tze-tung personally visited Chungking to have a talk with Chiang Kai-shek. This was followed by the personal mediation efforts of world famous General Marshall. And there were the "third parties" then to act as the go-between. Even then, the efforts for peace proved futile.

Today, there is no foreign mediator. The buffer parties are also not here. And the feud between the parties has been aggravated by the bloodshed of delegates as they sit at the conference table.

Furthermore, the present talks are being carried out with every directness. Mao Tze-tung has brought up eight conditions, which are not the least ambiguous and these conditions must form the basis of the talks. If the Government refuses to discuss any one of the conditions, the Communists may consider the talks to have failed, and large scale military operations will immediately be resumed.

Superficially, it would seem that none of the eight conditions brought up by the Communists can be acceptable to the Government. But the situation has changed so drastically that a more realistic attitude has been forced on the Government. The Sun Fo Cabinet first decided to appoint a delegation to talk peace, and mention of the original five basic peace principles enunciated by President Chiang in his New Year Message were carefully avoided for these five principles are basically at variance with the Communist eight conditions.

Acting President Li Tsung-jen came next with the even more frank admission, in a personal message to Mao Tze-tung, that the Government is prepared to talk peace on the basis of the eight conditions named. Other high ranking Government officials followed with official and unofficial statements suggesting the feasibility of the discussion of peace on the basis of the Communist conditions.

Summarizing all the views expressed by Government circles, we may come to the conclusion that of the original eight conditions, at least five can be solved without any difficulty at all, these five being: 1) abolition of the Constitution; 2) abandonment of the present legal status of the Nanking Government; 3) confiscation of bureaucratic capital; 4) land reform; and 5) abrogation of treaties which betray Chinese interests. And since the legislators who were elected on the basis of the present Constitution themselves do not adhere stubbornly to the maintenance of the Constitution and the present legal status of the Government, it may further be inferred that there is room for agreement on another point - the "organization of a coalition Government from which Kuomintang reactionaries are to be excluded."

In the circumstances, there is ample room for the easy solution of six of the eight problems presented. The only ones which still present serious difficulties are those calling for the "punishment of war criminals" and the "reorganization of the Army."

Let us first look at the problem of war criminals. This seems very definite, but is really not as serious as appears on the surface. The Communist label of war criminal on the Government leaders is in a way similar to the order lately issued by the Government for the arrest of Mao Tze-tung. The real objective appears both to display the prowess of the Communists and effectively to eliminate the undesirable elements in public life.

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Thus it means that of all the eight conditions named by the Communists, the Government is in the position to accept seven. There remains only the single problem of Army reorganization. And this problem proves far from a simple one if we point out that the exact wording of the condition is the "reorganization of all reactionary Armies." It is obvious that all the reactionary armies due for reorganization do not include the Red Armies, quite different from the former Marshall proposal which suggested reorganizing both the Nationalist and the Communist armies into a single national defense force.

Moreover, the Communists have been giving great publicity to the peaceful change-over of Peiping as a pattern for future take-over of cities. It is obvious, therefore, that they hope for the reorganization of the whole Nationalist Army in the same way as General Fu Tso-yi's men are being dealt with. There, the former Government forces under Fu are to be incorporated into the Liberation Army. It has been considered possible in some quarters that the Communist Army reorganization plan amounts to the incorporation of the whole Nationalist Army into the Liberation Army.

Since the possession of armed strength is the sole means of access to power, it is believed that the Government will not accept unconditionally the Army reorganization proposals. From the actual circumstances now obtaining, it seems that the Government has abandoned hopes of sharing equally with the Communists in control of the whole country, with each party in charge of half of it. The original insistence on using the Yangtze as the demarcation line of spheres of influence will not be upheld. And possibly the Government may even be prepared to give up the control of Nanking, Shanghai and Wuhan, while the Northwest and the southwest will be left to their own fates. The Government's minimum demand will be the preservation of positive control over five provinces -- Taiwan, Fukien, Kwangtung, Chekiang and Kiangsi. Taiwan will form the nucleus of this small area with the other four provinces serving as its shelter. The region enjoys both land and sea facilities, and is in possession of an economy complete with agriculture, industry and mining enterprises. It is a self-sufficient unit which is ideal for a respite and rehabilitation activities. This Government intention seems to have been borne out by such recent acts as the removal of the administrative machinery to Canton, the transfer of bullion to Foochow, and the transfer of the military bases to Taiwan and the main Army to the Chekiang-Kiangsi line.

The maximum concessions tolerable by the Government seem to have been stated in the above analysis. But it is still doubtful if the Communists will be prepared to permit the existence of an intact Nationalist Army in the five provinces mentioned. If the Government abandons its last straw, then the Kuomintang will become a memory. And if the Communists agree to this concession, their revolution will likewise not be thorough. The success of the peace talks, then, hinges on this one really difficult problem.

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PEACE PROSPECTS VIEWED FROM THE COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATIONS

By Lu Feng-wei
Neu Si (新亞) Newsweek), April 2, 1949.

THE Communists on March 26 officially announced their Peace Delegation to consist of Chou En-lai, Lin Pei-chu, Lin Piao, Yeh Chien-ying and Li Wei-han. This delegation is slightly different from the anticipated list, in that Tung Pi-wu and Wu Yu-chang, originally considered certain of inclusion, have been left out, and Lin Piao and Li Wei-han have been named instead.

The present line-up can be traced to a logical source. When the Shanghai Peace Delegation led by Dr. W. W. Yen visited the North, it was understood the Communists had decided on their peace delegation to consist of Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Tung Pi-wu, and Lin Pei-chu. But the Communists insisted on the Government first naming its delegation before they would announce theirs and the date and place of the peace talks. No doubt that was due to a desire to gauge, through the composition of the Nationalist Peace Delegation, the Government's sincerity in talking peace.

The Government delegation (Chang Chih-chung, Shao Li-tze, Huang Shao-hsiung, Chang Shih-chao, Li Chen and Liu Fei) was reportedly found satisfactory to Mao Tze-tung, and immediate decisions were reached on the Communist delegation and the date and place of the peace talks.

The main feature in the Communist Delegation as announced was considered to be the appointment of Lin Piao, who is stated to have taken the place originally reserved for Tung Pi-wu. Tung's exclusion has been explained as due to two reasons. In the first place, Tung himself does not favor the peace talks and so he has not been eager to act as a delegate. In the second place, as the issue of Army reorganization will figure prominently in the talks, and though Yeh Chien-ying is also a military leader, it was felt that he needs greater support in dealing with the military issues. Moreover, all the other delegates are Mao's own men, and the inclusion of Lin Piao, as one close to Li Li-san, was considered desirable.

The appointment of Li Wei-han was also a surprise. But it must have been made with good reason. Since one of the Government delegates, Li Chen, is a well known figure in educational circles, and enjoys the friendship of most Peiping professors whose views are given great weight by the Communists, the latter has found it advisable to appoint an educational celebrity - and Li Wei-han is their best choice. Li, moreover, is friendly with both Mao Tze-tung and Li Li-san and will also enhance the representative nature of the delegation.

The composition of both delegations seems to indicate that there is sincerity on the part of both the Government and the Communists to talk peace. Leaving aside political stands, the personal relations among the delegates on both sides are generally very cordial, and this fact should at least help to make the progress of the talks possible under less tension. Viewed from the composition of the delegations, there is room for optimism in the future of the talks.

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BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE TWO PEACE DELEGATIONS

Chung Kuo Sin Wen (中國新聞 China News), April 7, 1949.

The Government Peace Delegation

Chang Chih-chung, Leader of the Delegation

Chang Chih-chung's continuous efforts for the promotion of peace with the Communists have earned for him the name of the "Peace General."

A native of Anhwei, he was born in 1891, but still looks young. Of pleasant disposition, he is also a good conversationalist.

He graduated from Paoting Military Academy, and has served, among other posts, as Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander, Governor of Hunan, Dean of the Central Military Academy, Secretary-General of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps. He is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and is currently High Commissioner for the Northwestern Provinces.

Shao Li-tze, "Grand Old Man of Peace"

Among members of the Kuomintang, Shao Li-tze is the lone leader who believes in unconditional cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communists.

Shao is 67 years old, a native of Shao Hsing, Chekiang. He joined the Tung Men Hui (forerunner of the Kuomintang) at an early date. He had been Editor-in-Chief of the Min Kuo Jih Pao (former Kuomintang Party organ), Secretary-General of the Revolutionary Army Headquarters, Governor of Shensi, and Ambassador to Moscow among other things. He is considered to be very friendly with the Communist leaders.

Huang Shao-hsiung, stalwart Kwangsi leader

Only 53 years old, Huang Shao-hsiung is a graduate of Paoting Military Academy, and is a good speaker. He served with distinction as Governor of Chekiang during the war against Japan. After leaving Chekiang, he lived in retirement for sometime until he was appointed Vice-President of the Examination Yuan.

Li Chen, Prominent Educator

Born in 1895 in the Lu Chow district in Hopei, Li Chen graduated from Columbia University in New York, and since his return to the country, has been engaged in educational activities, serving as professor in Peking and other universities. In 1932, he became President of the Peiping Normal College, and his students are to be found all over North China.

Of medium stature, Li lives a simple life. Though associated with the San Min Chu I Youth Corps during the war, his party connections are not deep-rooted. He was considered a candidate for the post of Education Minister during the formation of both the Sun Fo and Ho Ying-chin cabinets, but it may be that it was just as well that he has not been appointed so that he can now contribute his efforts to peace.

Chang Shih-chao, Non-Partisan

Chang Shih-chao, native of Changsha, Hunan, is 69 years old. The highest official post he ever held was Minister of Education in the defunct Peking Government.

After studying in both Japan and England, he returned to China and started his career as a journalist by editing the revolutionary newspaper Min Li Pao, and later the Independent Review. He retired from politics after a term of service as Secretary-General of the Hopei-Chahhar Political Council, and since has been looking after his lucrative law practice in Shanghai. He is a scholar and a poet, and is free from political party affiliations.

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Liu Fei, Strategist

Liu Fei is a well-known strategist among Chinese military figures, and is currently Vice Minister of National Defense. His appointment was due entirely to the need of the services of an expert to deal with the thorny problem of Army reorganization.

The Communist Delegation

Chou En-lai, Noted Diplomat

Though a native of Chekiang, Chou En-lai was born in Kiangsu, in 1898 of a scholarly family. He spent his childhood in the North, and studied in Nankai University before proceeding to France. He was a colleague at Nankai of Mayor K. C. Wu.

In France, Chou participated in the Socialist Youth Corps and in 1922 came into close contact with the Communist Party. Returning to China, he served as Committee member and Secretary of the Communist Party's Kwangtung Bureau. He was Director of Political Training at Whampoa Academy. After the split between the Kuomintang and the Communists, Chou participated in many insurrections, and also represented the Chinese Communist Party at the Third Internationale. He has served as Secretary of the Communist Central Committee, and is also a member of the Committee.

He has headed most of the Communist peace delegations in negotiations with the Kuomintang, and together with General Chang Shih-chung both are accepted as the two most ardent peace workers.

A good speaker and fluent in foreign languages, Chou's diplomatic qualities are universally acknowledged.

Lin Pai-chu, Veteran Revolutionary and Finance Expert

Better known as Lin Tsu-han, Lin Pai-chu also hails from Hunan province where he was born in 1882. He studied in Japan and very early joined the ranks of the revolution led by the Kuomintang (through its predecessor organizations).

Lin joined the Communist Party in 1922 and is one of the ranking members of the Party now, having served as Chairman of the Border Government, Minister of Finance, and President of the Border Area Bank. He is the leading financial expert in the Communist Party.

He carries his 67 years well, though he is short-sighted and his whiskers are maturely white.

Lin Piao, strategic genius

Native of Hupeh, Lin Piao was born in 1908, and graduated from the fourth term of the Whampoa Military Academy. He once served under the Iron-side general, Chang Fa-kuei, and left him to join the Communist together with such other famed military figures as Ho Lung and Yeh Ting. After the removal of the Communist headquarters to Yenan, he commanded, with Liu Po-cheng and Ho Lung, the then remaining three Red Divisions. After a visit to Russia, he served as President of the Communist Military Academy and President of the Anti-Japanese University.

After VJ Day, he led 80,000 troops and a large body of his students into Manchuria where he took over from the Soviet Army large supplies of equipment and supplies left behind by the Kwantung Army. His Army became semi-mechanized, and he has since registered such notable achievements that not only has he become the most prominent Red commander, but has also been praised by the Soviet Union as the "strategic genius of the Far East." Though one of the fiercest fighting leaders, he is reported to be an ardent advocate of peace among the Red leaders.

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Yeh Chien-ying, Gentleman General

Yeh Chien-ying is one of the few Cantonese figures among the higher ranks of the Communists. Only 46 years old, he speaks both German and Russian fluently, and looks elegant with his moustache.

Yeh studied at the Yunnan Military Academy (from which the Red Commander-in-Chief, Chu Teh also graduated much earlier). He first served under the Cantonese general Chen Chiung-ming (who later revolted against Dr. Sun), and later under Chiang Kai-shek. He joined the Communist Party at the time of the Kuomintang-Communist cooperation period. During the Northern Expedition, Yeh commanded the 21st Division.

After the Kuomintang-Communist split, Yeh went to Moscow in 1929 and stayed there more than two years. On his return to China, he was responsible for the rear-guard operations during the historic march to Yenan.

During the early days of the war against Japan, he represented the Communists in the discussions at Hankow for a joint anti-Japanese policy. He was in Peiping as Communist representative on the Three-Man Executive Headquarters during the former Political Consultative Conference. He is now Mayor of Peiping.

Li Wei-han, Finance Expert

A native of Hunan, Li Wei-han looks like a Northerner with his strong physique. He was once Mayor of Yenan and is considered one of the financial experts in the Communist Party.

He was one of the delegates in the former peace talks with the Government. Though not given too much talking, he is known to have participated in all important discussions within the ranks of the Communist leaders.

He was responsible for the historic statement on the departure of the Communist delegation from Nanking on the final break-down of the talks three years ago, when in reply to correspondents who asked when they were coming back, said: "We shall be back here when we should be back here."

Nieh Yung-chen, Most Learned of Red Military Leaders

Nieh Yung-chen is the most learned of all the Communist military leaders. Only 50 years old, he is a native of Chungking, Szechuen, and studied at Paris University, and also attended the Labor University and Red Army Academy at Moscow. He looks scholarly. Son of a wealthy family, he originally studied electrical engineering. But as early as 1921 he had come into contact with Communist organizations in France. He returned to China in 1926 to serve as Secretary in the Political Department of Whampoa Academy. He is now a member of the Peiping Military Control Commission. It is reported that his political achievements have been greater than his military successes. He is also stated to be a peace advocate among the Red military leaders.

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PLAN FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF FU TSO-YI'S ARMY ANNOUNCED
BY GENERAL LIN PIAO'S HEADQUARTERS AT PEIPING

Chun Chung (羣衆 Masses), Hongkong, March 10, 1949.

(Note: In view of the fact that the Army reorganization issues is acknowledged as the most thorny problem facing the Peace Talks, and the report that the Communists anticipate that the plan now enforced for the reorganization of Fu Tso-yi's troops in Peiping may be considered as the "pattern" for nation-wide application, the terms of this Peiping Plan should prove of topical interest. This Plan was announced by General Lin Piao at a meeting called for the purpose on February 21, 1949, attended both by Communist representatives and General Ku Chung-fen as General Fu Tso-yi's representative as well as the ranking Nationalist officers affected by the scheme).

- I. All the commanding organs connected with the 4th and 9th Army Groups under the Nationalist North China Bandit Suppression Headquarters, and those for the 8 Armies under them shall be admitted to service with the various commands of the People's Liberation Army, Peiping-Tientsin Vanguard Command. The 24 Divisions of troops shall be reorganized into independent divisions of the People's Liberation Army. The various special units shall be merged with the special units of the Liberation Army.
- II. The Political workers of the Kuomintang Army desirous of continued service with the Liberation Army shall be subjected to a period of training before their services will be officially enlisted.
- III. All officers of the Kuomintang Army who are prepared to remain in service with the Liberation Army and accept appointments allotted them shall be given the same treatment (both for themselves as for their families) as members of the Liberation Army.
- IV. Officers of the Kuomintang Army who are anxious to seek advanced studies shall be organized into study classes according to their present attainments and be giving training. During their training, they shall receive treatment as though they were in active service.
- V. Officers of the Kuomintang Army who wish to return to their homes shall be dealt with as follows:
 - a) All officers returning home shall be given three months' salary at their original rates.
 - b) The Peiping-Tientsin Vanguard Command shall issue tickets for their journey, and throughout their travel in liberated areas, they will be given free board and lodging (including their families).
 - c) With the exception of arms and public property, they shall be allowed to take with them all their private property.
 - d) In keeping with their rank and position, an officer may bring with him a guard of one or two soldiers on the trip.
 - e) A Kuomintang officer returning to his home situated within the liberated area is entitled to his share of the land according to the redistribution plan. As long as he obeys all the laws and regulations of the Democratic Government, his past career will not be counted against him as a citizen in the future.
 - f) Each officer will be issued with a certificate to the effect that he participated in the liberation of Peiping, and he will be welcome if he proposes to participate in the Liberation Army at a later date.

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LIN PIAO'S POSSIBLE OBJECTIVE

By the News Analyst of the Chung Kuo Sin Wen
Chung Kuo Sin Wen (中國新聞 China News), Shanghai,
March 30, 1949

LIN PIAO has now become the most prominent among Communist Army Commanders. He is now Commander of the Front Line Forces of the Peiping-Tientsin Area. His fame has not only eclipsed that of one-eyed dragon Liu Po-cheng, but is even higher than that of Red Commander-in-Chief, Chu Teh.

According to Communist announcements, Lin Piao's forces captured 4,929 field pieces, 13,000 machine guns, 16 airplanes, and large quantities of various other materials from the National Army in Manchuria. They have thus become the most mechanized of Red forces. After Manchuria changed hands, Lin Piao pushed on into North China and succeeded in forcing General Fu Tso-yi, who had an army of 500,000 under him, to accept peace.

There is a general conception that the Communists are now attempting to assume control only over Nanking and Shanghai. This view is rather a simple one. The full aim of the Communists in crossing the Yangtze is to continue their attack of the Nationalist Army until its entire disintegration is achieved so that they can unify their control over the whole country. The battle for the crossing of the Yangtze, therefore, will only prove the prelude to more horrible fighting to follow.

For this reason, both parties will throw in their full weight into the big battle to come. So the Communists have to transfer Lin Piao's forces to the south, and to bring into play this trump card of theirs.

Lin Piao's men who have moved southward consist of five or six armies totalling 150,000, and are mostly concentrated near Hsuehchow and along the Lunghai line. Because the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is not yet completely restored, much of the heavy equipment has not yet been brought down. In all, it is expected that six of his columns, totalling 200,000 men, will be sent southward.

When in due course, Lin Piao has completed the transfer of his Army to the south, what will be his real objective? The answer must be sought in the basic strategical policy of the Communist Army. As the Communists are out to crush the Government's military strength fully, their main move must be to cut off, as soon as possible, the principal arteries of communications, including the Shanghai-Hangchow, Chekiang-Ankwei, and Canton-Hankow railways. It is quite possible, therefore, that Lin Piao will move westward to attack Wuhan, and then try to cut off the Canton-Hankow Railway.

In such a case, Lin Piao's hypothetical enemy will be General Pai Chung-hsi, who is garrisoning the Wuhan area. Pai must surely be prepared for such a move, and he is holding on to the junction between the Yangtze and the Canton-Hankow railway. And if the peace talks should unfortunately fail, will Pai throw in his own mechanized units for a decisive battle with Lin Piao, or will he leave open a gap to allow the latter to pass through toward the Canton-Hankow railway? It is too early to speculate over such an eventuality.

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THE YANGTZE SITUATION VIEWED AS PEACE TALKS BEGIN
By the Military Correspondent of Chung Kuo Sin Wen
Chung Kuo Sin Wen (中国新闻 China News), Shanghai,
March 30, 1949

ACCORDING to indication from both sides, the Government and the Communists are sincere in their efforts for peace. But if, unfortunately, the negotiations should break down, it will be very problematical as to how much longer the present situation wherein the two opposing parties now facing each other on either bank of the Yangtze may be maintained.

The major strength of the Communist forces in the North Kiangsu areas to the north of the Yangtze is the Army commanded by Chen Yi, who is offering a serious threat to the whole area centered around Nanking and Shanghai.

After the several fierce battles around Hsuehchow and Pengpu, Chen suffered severe losses, not only in the rank and file, but also among his cadre members. This development has been the chief reason for the delay in the completion of plans for the crossing of the Yangtze. It has also necessitated the transfer of large numbers of Lin Piao's forces to the south.

According to military observers, however, the replacements and reorganization of Chen Yi's Army must have been completed by this time. His Army originally consisted of 12 columns, and these have now been reorganized into 10 regular Armies, on the Nationalist pattern. The armies are semi-mechanized.

According to Government reports, the Communists have been undertaking "feeler" offensives against Nationalist bridgeheads. The Government forces have as a matter of fact voluntarily withdrawn from most points, and the only bridgeheads of major importance on the northern bank of the Yangtze are Kwa Chow, opposite Chinkiang, and Yi Chen and Pukow opposite Nanking.

Very fierce fighting has also been raging for days in the vicinity of Anking, which has been evacuated by the Anhwei Provincial Government and the local military command headquarters.

The intensified movements of Communist troops and the repeated skirmishes in various areas, and the propaganda offensive extensively carried out have caused great unrest among the people south of the Yangtze.

Official observers, however, consider that Communist preparations for the crossing of the Yangtze, though carried to a stage of considerable achievement, are not yet entirely completed. Another two months may elapse before any actual crossing will be undertaken.

It is the general belief that pending the official breakdown of peace talks, the Communists will not stage an abrupt crossing. Moreover, General Li Ming-yang who saw General Chen Yi recently brought back to Acting President Li Tsung-jen the news that the Communists had decided not to cross the Yangtze during the progress of the peace talks.

According to the general estimate of experts, the Communists will at any rate not undertake the crossing before May. They point out that the best barometer for the development lies in the maintenance of the railway communications between Nanking, Shanghai and Hangchow. Once these communication systems are attacked, the Communist crossing will be imminent.

It is still impossible to state arbitrarily the points likely to be used by the Communists in their crossing of the Yangtze. The most likely places, of course, will be Tsai Shih Chi, Lung Tan, and Chinkiang. But a great deal will depend on the defenses put up by the Nationalist Army.

With reference to Nationalist defense measures, there is no doubt that they have been given serious attention. According to one estimate the reliability of which is open to doubt, the Government had lined up a force of 300,000 for the first line of defense along the Yangtze from Shanghai to Hankow. The defense works along the Yangtze bank have been completed, and with the support of the Navy and the Air Force, and the natural difficulties presented by the river, the crossing will necessarily not be an easy one.

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Admiral Kwei Yung-ching, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, was recently reported to have said that he considered the navy capable of successfully defending the river from Kiukiang downward. Since the base of the Air Force has been transferred to Taiwan, only a limited number of aircraft are available in Nanking. In the circumstances, the brunt of the defense operations will fall on the Army.

And if the peace talks fail, the war that will be resumed will be a total war. The Communists, in order to reduce sacrifices in effecting the crossing of the Yangtze, may possibly launch an offensive against the Wuhan area first, use the Canton-Hankow railway to penetrate further southward and then turn back for the encirclement of the vast Kiangnan area before Chen Yi's main forces cross the river on its lower reaches.

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THE CHINESE PEOPLE MUST LIBERATE TAIWAN

New China Agency Commentary
Chun Chung (群众 Masses), Shanghai, March 24, 1949

AMERICAN imperialism is proceeding with the task of encroaching on Taiwan, China's territorial possession. In December, 1948, when the traitorous and reactionary Kuomintang government received its decisive military defeat, the United Press began to report on US preparations to grab Taiwan directly. The Agency stated that the US National Security Committee had recommended to President Truman that any price necessary must be paid for the building of defenses in Taiwan and Hainan Island. Since then, American aggressive activities in Taiwan were intensified in the military, political, economic and diplomatic fields.

The aggressive plans of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Taiwan have been greatly extended, and American correspondents have even reported that Taiwan's economy would be incorporated into the economy of Japan. Admiral Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the US West Pacific Fleet, recently visited Taiwan and "inspected" Kaohsiung, Keelung and other naval and air bases. General MacArthur recently through the Taiwan Chinese traitor and slave of the Americans Liu Wen-yi and others issued the ridiculous cry urging the "independence of Taiwan". A scheme is also brewing to present the so-called Taiwan independence problem to the United Nations to be preceded with the appearance of Liu Wen-yi as the so-called "people's representative" of Taiwan before the Far Eastern Commission. And MacArthur has even officially issued the ridiculous statement that pending the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, Taiwan is still under the jurisdiction of SCAP.

The objective of all these machinations of American imperialism is the annexation of Taiwan. The end is approaching to the era of colonial rule of China by US imperialism exercised through its running dogs, the reactionary group in the Kuomintang. Accordingly, American imperialism is now anxious to grab a piece of territorial China, i.e., Taiwan, to be used as a spring-board to China in the future war of aggression against Continental China.

At the same time, the Kuomintang reactionaries, led by Chiang Kai-shek, are dreaming of shelter under the military protection of US imperialism, and are planning to use Taiwan as the last base for their final struggle. Taiwan Governor Chen Cheng indicated, after the "retirement" of Chiang Kai-shek, that if necessary, Taiwan would be declared "independent." This means that Taiwan would be incorporated in effect into the US colonial empire.

But US imperialism is only indulging in a day-dream if it plans the forceful occupation and annexation of Taiwan as the Japanese did in 1895. The people of Taiwan today are not those of 54 years ago. Even then, during the period of Japanese occupation, the people of Taiwan staged scores of armed revolts. And since Taiwan was restored to Continental China, the freely expressed views of the people of the island are entirely at variance with the cries issued by American agent Liu Wen-yi and other running dogs who ask for Taiwan to be separated from China and incorporated into the US empire.

The people of Taiwan have engaged themselves in the heroic struggle against US imperialism and the rule of enslavement by its running dogs, the Kuomintang reactionary government. In protest against US imperialistic aggression in China, on January 9, 1947, more than 10,000 students in Taipei staged a great demonstration and loudly demanded that "US Forces Clear Out of China." In opposition to the maladministration of the Kuomintang, the American puppets, two years ago the people of Taiwan launched the February 28 movement which led to the armed revolt of the people throughout the island. This struggle put up by the people of Taiwan has the same objective as the struggle put up by the people in all provinces of China for liberation. The common objective is the overthrow of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, and ending the enslavement of the Chinese people; to be followed by the creation of an independent and unified New China which belongs to the people and is democratic, the Chinese People's Republic. Accordingly, the so-called "Taiwan Independence Movement" of Liu Wen-yi is a gross insult to the Taiwan people.

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The people of China (including the people of Taiwan) will absolutely not tolerate any illegal aggression by US imperialism either in Taiwan or in any other part of China's territory. In the same way, they will absolutely not tolerate the Kuomintang reactionaries using Taiwan as the last base for their dying struggle. The mission of the Chinese People's Liberation Struggle is the liberation of all China which means the liberation of Taiwan, Hainan Island, and every last inch of China's territorial domain. Because the China situation has recently undergone a great change, the liberation of the Chinese people will be fully achieved within a short time. The Chinese people must liberate Taiwan, for they have pledged to liberate the whole of China.

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SIDELIGHTS ON CHIKOW

By Shao Sheng

Hsin Hsi Wan (新希望 New Hope Weekly), Shanghai, April 4, 1949

HIGH officials who are now seen travelling on the road from Ningpo to Fenghua are as numerous and as important as those to be seen running about between Nanking and Shanghai. And the dignitaries and others now swarming the short distance between Ningpo and Fenghua may be divided into three major classes. The first class consists of those of top rank whose movements are shrouded in the deepest secrecy. Those in the second class are more open in their ways and movements. Those in the third class are involved in matters of secrecy but go about quite openly.

The Lo Hsia airfield is a very small field in East Chekiang. It has not been of much use until this time and its existence was perhaps not even known. But today the situation is different. The airfield which in olden days was hardly used by one plane a month is now visited by at least three planes daily. Around the airfield a strong guard is now stationed, and nobody is allowed to penetrate the area without authority.

As a result of the sudden increase in traffic, both overland and in the air, in this East Chekiang area, the amount of gasoline consumption must be colossal. Motor vehicles make an aggregate of more than 100 trips daily from Chikow to Ningpo and back. Sometime, only the driver is in the car. There are also the army trucks. A considerable number of motor vehicles are operated on the road between Ningpo and Chikow by the Youth National Salvation Corps of the Ministry of National Defense, the National Guards of the President's Headquarters, the Air Force, and the 29th Regiment of the Engineer Corps, as well as the 27th Army recently stationed in Ningpo. Most of these military vehicles, however, use the road during the night. Sometimes five or six large trucks may be seen driving toward Chikow at a late hour.

On the eve of the lunar new year, too, there came to Ningpo the Chinese warship Tai Kang. She has been there since. The officers and ratings are taking things easy and mostly spend their time making excursions to the neighborhood of the city. There are two principal lines of conjectures with regard to the mission of this vessel, which is neither very large nor very small as Chinese naval vessels go. One explanation is that it is there to impress the local population with China's naval strength. The second explanation is that the ship is stationed there as a precaution, in case she should be called upon to perform an emergency mission.

All these mysterious developments in this corner of the country have not been very welcome to the old inhabitants. The sudden prosperity of their home district was unexpected, and is received, perhaps with amazement, but not with great joy though there is no hostility toward the new situation. It is recognized that the respected personage now living in retirement there must be given his due respect, though he himself may not wish it so.

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MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK LIVING IN RETIREMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

By Wang Ching-tsun (from New York)
Sinwen Tienti (新闻天地 Newsland), Shanghai,
March 24, 1949

IN THE history of modern China, there are only two Chinese names which are prominent in foreign countries. The first was the late Lord Li Hung-chang of the closing days of the Manchur dynasty, and the other is Madame Chiang Kai-shek (Mayling Soong Chiang).

When Li Hung-chang travelled in Europe as the major statesman of China, he was received everywhere with wild enthusiasm. His mien, his every word and act, impressed the Europeans. This was entirely due to his personal diplomatic genius. Though his achievements in diplomacy may be judged as disappointing, there was no doubt that he scored a personal triumph wherever he went. He seemed to hold magic powers in the exertion of personal influence over those with whom he came in touch, including the German Baron Bismarck, the greatest figure of his day.

In the decades that followed Li Hung-chang, thousands of Chinese students and diplomats have been abroad, and there has never been one who drew such great attention to himself from foreign groups. It was only in 1942 when Madame Chiang paid a state visit to the United States that a second Chinese idol was created in foreign eyes.

Madame Chiang has now come to the United States a second time. From the viewpoint of her diplomatic mission, she has failed completely. But the press of the United States, and a great portion of the American public, have exhibited the same enthusiasm for her and she is followed by crowds wherever she goes.

Madame Chiang arrived in the United States this time under circumstances very much different from those of her last visit. She has not been made an official guest of the White House. At one time she was reported to have made her Washington home in the residence of the Chinese Commercial Counsellor, Shih Tao-sheng, a brother-in-law of T. V. Soong.

She was obviously not very comfortable there, and reports were soon circulated that she was buying a house and planning a permanent stay in the United States. Her husband was expected to join her for at that time the China situation took a serious turn for the worse. Mrs. Luce, wife of the famous Life magazine publisher, was stated to have recommended a house in Connecticut to Madame Chiang, but negotiations for its purchase did not materialize. The New York Chronicle, a Hearst publication, next stated that Madame Chiang was desirous of finding a house in Virginia, the State where General Marshall lives.

Since she was planning to buy a house, naturally she must be making a long stay. The papers began to lose interest in her as copy. She appears to be living in retirement in New York, and has indulged in very little public activity.

But the American public have not forgotten her. She receives a large quantity of mail daily, and invitations have been poured on her for lectures. She has refused them all. And old lady living in Louisiana who received one of her letters refusing an invitation to give a lecture was so pleased with the reply that she sent a long distance telephone message to Madame Chiang to express her personal admiration for China's First Lady.

It is hard to explain why it is that Madame Chiang is the first Chinese since Li Hung-chang to secure the love of foreigners. God has evidently blessed her with great genius and wisdom which it is to be hoped she will use well in the interests of her nation, just as did the late Lord Li Hung-chang.

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Economic Section:

WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS VIEWED FROM FALLING PRICES
IN BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION

By Yung Yung
Chin Chi Ping Lum (经济评论, Economic Review), Shanghai,
March 19, 1949

THE United States and the Soviet Union are the two major powers of the world today. Each has her own political ideology and economic system. Which one of them will succeed in promoting the economy of her people? This will be the final test of the superiority of one over the other.

The two different economic systems pursued by the two nations have now one common feature in the falling commodity prices registered. The reaction to this development is, however, different among the two peoples. In the United States, there is fear and anxiety lest another economic depression break out. In the Soviet Union, falling prices have been greeted with gratification over the success of socialist reconstruction.

US Falling Prices and Anxieties Over Depression

Prices in the United States had been steadily climbing since the end of World War II. There was an unprecedented period of economic prosperity. But after the beginning of 1948, prices began falling, and pessimism set in industrial circles. But prices were stabilized and began climbing soon afterward. This continued until October last year, when declines were again registered. The falling tendency is still continuing.

Industrial depression in the United States has spread to the railways and other transportation industries. Unemployment has been on the increase. In October, 1948, US unemployment figures were given as 1,640,000, but by January, 1949, the number had increased to 2,700,000. The actual number of unemployed must be many more.

There is pessimism throughout the United States. A survey by the banking industry late in January, 1949 showed that only five percent of the nation's bankers anticipated better business conditions for the year, 25 percent considered the previous year's levels would be held, while the remaining 70 percent looked forward to a worse business year.

The pessimistic outlook not only prevails among industry and trade, and the opposition politicians, but is also shared by President Truman himself.

While it may be premature to say that economic depression has already arrived in the United States, it may be stated that the apex of postwar prosperity has been reached in that country. As a result, there has been a weakening in the confidence of industry and trade in further investments. The large masses of the American people are exposed to the threat of the imminent approach of the economic depression.

Prosperity in the Soviet Union

In the Soviet Union, prices have also been falling, but the reaction on the part of her people is entirely different than in the United States.

When the Soviet Union introduced her currency reform toward the end of 1947, prices of State operated enterprises had already been reduced. For the first year after that measure, an aggregate reduction of Rubles 86,000,000,000 was made in the retail prices in the country.

Toward the latter part of 1948, another price reduction movement was launched in the Soviet Union. A total reduction of Rubles 42,000,000,000 was expected for the second year.

The Soviet authorities have decided on a third price reduction as from March 1, 1949.

These price reductions in the Soviet Union have not been accompanied by increased unemployment, much less depression. Production and employment in the Soviet Union are rigidly planned. The price reductions only serve to increase the real income of the people. For the same amount of money now buys more goods, and the purchasing power and the standard of living are both increased. Falling prices have therefore been accompanied by public jubilation over the success of the Socialist reconstruction plans.

World Economic Development Trends

Generally speaking, the falling of commodity prices may be considered to be due to increased productive power unaccompanied by a corresponding increase in the currency income of the large masses of consumers.

Thus in a capitalistic country, falling prices have been forced on the producers who directly suffer from the phenomenon so that factories will close down and unemployment will be increased. The catastrophe is not that of the small number of capitalists, but of the people as well.

In a socialist state, like the Soviet Union, the situation is different. As the principal producing enterprises are controlled by the State, production plans are fully controlled, and falling prices are only a means to enable the people to have access to greater supplies, so that production plans will not have to be curtailed.

It will be seen, therefore, in a capitalist state, because of the lowered purchasing power of the masses and the lack of proper control over production, increased production power will bring about unemployment, whereas in a socialist state, increased production power will bring benefit to the whole body of the population.

We say that the general economic trend of the world is from the capitalist state to the socialist state, not because the production situation under capitalism chokes progress, but also because the capitalist system itself has laid the foundations of the socialist system. As modern production calls for large production measures and colossal capital outlay, the birth of the corporations has already created differences between the capitalists and the producers. The capitalists only share in the profits without participating in actual production, which is carried out by the masses who live on their wages. Thus the evolution from the stage of capitalism to that of socialism is simply effected by the transfer of ownership from a few capitalists to the state--the people as a whole. The production machinery can proceed unhampered with the change. And the change is not only theretically possible, but actually necessary.

Apart from the success of the Soviet Union, the accession to power of the Labor Party in Britain, and the growing influence of the Communist Parties in France, Italy and other countries, and the rise of the new democratic nations of Eastern Europe, all serve to prove that the economic trends of the world are turning from capitalism to socialism.

The wheels of history are not stagnant, and the world is steadily marching from capitalism toward socialism.

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SMUGGLING BETWEEN TAIWAN, THE RYUKYUS, AND JAPAN

By New Tien-wen
Sinwen Tienti (新新聞, Newsland), Shanghai,
March 31, 1949

SCATTERED all over the coast line of Taiwan are points from which smuggling is actively carried out. The two most important smuggling centers, however, are Pu Tai Tsu in southern Taiwan which is the route to Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong; and Su Ao, in northern Taiwan, from which connections with the Ryukyus and Japan are made.

Smuggling between Taiwan and the Ryukyus and Japan is carried out sometimes directly between two points, and at other times in a triangular process, determined by the level of profit to be made. For instance, the Taiwan authorities have recently prohibited the wearing of military uniforms by non-military personnel, and as a result the smuggling of US military uniforms from the Ryukyus directly to Taiwan is not so profitable, and the smugglers are increasingly making a detour of Japan before coming to the Ryukyus.

Su Ao, the center of smuggling operations with the Ryukyus, is a small town on the tip of northwest Taiwan, with a population of about 6,000. It is linked by rail with Taipeh (to the south), and by highway with Hua Lien (to its north). Because of its geographical situation, it grew into an important smuggling base and became virtually the center of the market for US uniforms in Taiwan as well as southern Fukien.

Normal trade relations have not yet been officially resumed between Taiwan and Japan and the Ryukyus, but smuggling activities have been thriving for a long time. In the Ryukyus, the principal base for these operations is a small island known as Hsing Na Kuo, which is only six or seven hours by boat from Su Ao, about the same distance between Amoy and the Pescadores.

No restrictions whatsoever are placed over trading operations at Hsing Na Kuo. It is reported that anybody can land there after paying a fee of \$10, US military scrip, to the police on duty. There are a handful of GI's on the island, but they have never been known to interfere with the activities of the local inhabitants and the visitors from Taiwan. The periodical inspection squads of the US forces, when they happen to visit the island, are also not disposed to interfere with the economic activities therein.

The Ryukyus are entirely unproductive. During the war, when they came under the control of the United States, the islands were used as a base and large stocks of military supplies were stored there. When the Japanese surrendered, the Ryukyus, like many other former bases of the US forces, were full of surplus material, which was used as relief supplies, and which has now become the material with which the "special trade" with Taiwan is being carried out.

What the Ryukyus possess in abundance are US military uniforms, canned goods, and other surplus supplies. The people on the islands need cigarettes (of a cheaper quality), food, tea, and ginseng. And a thriving trade was created between these islands and Taiwan with each supplying the wants of the other.

The only currency in circulation in the Ryukyus is the US military scrip which is not used in Taiwan. Hence bartering is the only practical basis for trading transactions.

Smuggling carried out with Su Ao as the base is very well organized. Something like a centralized control commission has been created with the participation of the military, civil, and other authorities in the small town. A vessel engaged in smuggling with the Ryukyus is expected to pay a transit fee of about Taiwan \$10,000,000. Generally, some 20 to 30 persons organize themselves into a group to charter a vessel, and the round trip, including the bartering to be taken up, occupies less than one week. A vessel normally brings in a shipment of various goods valued at about Taiwan \$200,000,000. The profit from such undertakings is not

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MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE ON INVESTMENTS IN JAPAN

By Hsieh Nan-kuang
Ta Kung Pao (大公报), Shanghai, April 3, 1949

WHEN the Draper Mission sent by the US Department of the Army to Japan in March, 1948 was undertaking a study of plans for the implementation of the "Foster-Japan" policy of the United States, publicity was circulated along these lines: "The United States is assisting the economic rehabilitation of Japan so that she may become the arsenal of the Far East. The countries who oppose Japan's rehabilitation will be China and Australia."

It is necessary for us to take note of the two features of this publicity campaign. Firstly, the United States will turn Japan into the arsenal of the Far East, and the armament industry and trade will support the Japanese people and foster the inherent war potential of Japan. Secondly, the "foster-Japan" policy is being used to instigate the feeling of hostility between the Chinese and Japanese in order to prevent the peaceful cooperation of the two peoples.

Before her rehabilitation plans for Japan were made known, the United States already proceeded to point to China as the one who would oppose Japan's rebirth, and thus tried to instill into the Japanese people hatred for China, and prevent peaceful relations between the two countries. It must be pointed out that while the Chinese people are opposed to the revival of Japanese militarism, they do not object to Japan rebuilding her foundations for peaceful living. The United States intentionally confused the two issues and proceeded to plan the revival of Japanese militarism so that Japan might become a good supporting force in a third world war. The United States would turn Japan into her colonial possession, but in the process she diverted the hatred of the Japanese people to China.

US "Foster-Japan" Policy

The principal provisions of the American plans to aid Japan's rehabilitation are as follows:-

- 1) American capital will help Japan expand her foreign trade, which will virtually be under US control.
- 2) Loans, and supplies of capital goods will be given the Japanese Government for industrial rehabilitation.
- 3) The promotion of foreign investments in Japan will be undertaken.
- 4) The powers of the Occupation Forces will be exerted for the taking over of the control of Japan's national industries, so that Japan's finances will be permanently controlled.
- 5) Relaxation in the measures for the dissolution of the Zaibatsu and other economic trusts so that the Zaibatsu may return to politics.

Generally speaking, the scope of the US "Foster-Japan" policy is very extensive and we propose here only to discuss briefly items (3) and (4) listed above, in order to give an idea of the policy being promoted.

SCAP Directive on Investments

After a year of study and consideration, SCAP on January 14 issued a new directive on foreign investments in Japan. The directive, as reported by the Yamouri Shinbun on January 14, contains the following major provisions:-

- 1) Permission will be given to foreign investments contributing to Japan's economic rehabilitation and accepting specified restrictions.
- 2) New firms entering Japan will be subject to the issue of permits by SCAP and must conform with the laws and orders of SCAP and the Japanese Government.
- 3) Newly arrived industrialists will be given the same treatment as established in the past and will enjoy the same privileges as the Japanese.
- 4) Enterprises established before the war returning to Japan for the same operations are exempted from the necessity of applying for permits from SCAP.

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- 5) Foreign industrialists may rent property for residence purposes.
- 6) Foreign interests acquiring rights in Japanese stocks and other commercial interests must have the confirmation of SCAP and the Japanese Government.
- 7) The Japanese Government may freely decide on such matters as fall within its authority.
- 8) A sub-committee on foreign investments is organized under SCAP to decide on questions arising out of possible conflict with the occupation policy.
- 9) The Japanese Government will revise the tax on corporate persons in order to encourage foreign investments.

The most important issue is that relating to the tax on corporate persons. Since the surrender, the people of Japan have been subjected to growing taxation burdens. To protect the earnings of foreign investors, the tax on corporate persons not only cannot be increased, but is to be further lowered. The Japanese people are thus to bear heavier burdens in order that interests may be payable to foreign (principally American) investments. Before the extent of interests these investments will bring to the people is known, the people have first of all to bear a larger burden immediately. We wonder if such measures really assist the Japanese people.

The provisions tell us that investments entering Japan are subject to the permission of SCAP. In other words, capital unacceptable to the US occupation forces will be barred, and this means virtually that American capital will monopolize the market. Since Japan's foreign exchange is controlled by the United States, it will naturally result in capital which is helpful to the American exchange position being admitted into Japan. It will be easy to realize that American capital will practically monopolize the entire market.

The sub-committee dealing with foreign investments appointed by SCAP consists entirely of members of the US Occupation Forces headquarters, and other Allies are not represented therein.

It is obvious that the United States intends to convert Japan industrially into an American colony. She has exceeded her powers in the control of Japan. For Allied control of Japan is directed toward the building of a peaceful, democratic and independent Japan, and not her conversion into a colony of any single power.

Objectives of American Capital

What, then, are the objectives of American capital in investing in Japan?

In October, 1948, the chief of the Economic Science Section of SCAP approached the Japanese Government for the sale of Japan's national railways, tele-communications, and tobacco industry to American capitalists for operation so that the proceeds realized may be used for the stabilization of Japan's currency. At that time Yoshida resisted the overture and made much of it in his election campaign. He thus became the Japanese "national hero" who dared to resist the American occupation authorities. But after winning the elections, Yoshida on February 13 issued a statement to the effect that the Japanese Government was prepared to sell a portion of the railway system and the tobacco monopoly to foreign capitalists. This was one month after the issuance of the MacArthur directive.

We may also take a look at the various Japanese industrial enterprises approached by foreign capitalists (actually all American capitalists) with investment offers after the issuance of the MacArthur directive. They include the following:

1. Japan Petroleum Company
2. International Tourist Bureau
3. Tokyo Canning Company
4. "Liang Lai" Motor Company
5. New Imperial Motor Company
6. Nippon Cinematograph Company
7. Nippon Yusen Kaisha
8. East Asia Fuel Company

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9. Showa Petroleum Company
10. Mitsubishi Electrical Company
11. Japan Light Metals Company
12. Tokyo Manufacturing Company
13. "Fu Shuang" Metals Company
14. Kobe Steel Works
15. "Ku Ho" Electrical and Engineering Company
16. Japan Electrical Company
17. Sumimoto Electrical Company
18. Japan Steel Company
19. Toyoda Motor Company
20. Japan Mining Company
21. Imperial Motor Company
22. Sung Mi Mining Company
23. Japan Electrical Company

The first list of 23 enterprises approached already includes the best industrial enterprises of Japan. There is an attempt to put a finger into every pie. Negotiations are also reported to be made with the ship-building and fishery enterprises. The economic aims of the United States in Japan are obvious.

There has recently been brewing in the United States a movement for the demarcation of authority between civil and military authorities. American financial lords demand the control of Japan to be turned over to the State Department, and urge that civil officials be responsible for non-military administrative matters. This fight is similar to the fight within the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria not so very long ago. The Japanese Zaibatsu penetrated Manchuria in the manner which is now emulated by the American financial magnates. If the third world war does not break out soon, MacArthur's fate will be decided next fall. And will MacArthur face the same fate as General Kato who was eventually dethroned from his supreme control of Manchuria? The answer must be decided by the difference in the temperaments of the Americans and the Japanese.

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Smuggling Between Taiwan, The Ryukyus, and Japan
(Continued From Page 157)

very excessive, being estimated at about 200 to 300 percent. But if a detour is made to Japan, the profits are greater, because a greater number of items can be procured in and smuggled out of Japan, including machinery parts and chemicals, which find a ready market in Taiwan. But a visit to Japan is attended by great difficulties, and a vessel embarking on such an adventure must be prepared with a lot of permits and other facilities.

The situation at Su Ao, the principal smuggling base, is becoming growingly complicated, and times are not so good as they used to be, when there was less attention focussed on the point.

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Military Section:

THE ARMY DEFECTION IN NANKING

By Chang Chin-piao
Sinwen Tienti (新闻天地 Newsland), April 7, 1949.

THE recent Army defection in Nanking aroused serious attention for several reasons. The scene of the incident was Pan Chiao Chen, in Kiang Ning District, only a little more than 20 li from Nanking. The unit is one of the crack units of the Nationalist Army.

The Division involved is the 97th Division of the Nationalist Army, commanded by General Wang An-ching, and is the best of the divisions of the 4th Army under General Chao Hsia, who is responsible for the garrisoning of the Metropolitan Area.

Wang An-ching, a native of Hunan, graduated from the 6th term of the Whampoa Academy, and is one of the oldest cadre members of General Chen Cheng, climbing to his present position through all the stages of commander of platoon, company, battalion, regiment until his present position. His crack division has been organized with one regiment of the Presidential Guards, one special regiment of the National Defense, and one special division of Chen Cheng's former 18th Army.

As a matter of fact, on his very appointment to the 97th Division and its being stationed at Pan Chiao, reports had come to the authorities that Wang was secretly in league with the Communists. In the middle of March, he led his men to Chiao Lin Chen north of the Yangtze, where aided by the naval forces, he attacked a group of native communists and took back a handful of prisoners. Since then, increasing reports were received by the higher authorities that he was unreliable.

General Chao Hsia, Commander of the 45th Army and Wang's immediate superior, had to turn in the reports to General Chang Yao-ming, Metropolitan Garrison Commander-in-Chief. Chang summoned Chao before him several times, but in the course of the interviews failed to detect anything wrong in his manner or movements. Chang came to the conclusion that the reports were unfounded, and sent him back to his Division with some words of encouragement. The defection took place almost immediately.

On March 24, Wang summoned the various units of his Division to prepare themselves for the crossing of the river the next day for "operations." They started early in the morning of March 25, and by 8:00 a.m., all the three regiments completed the crossing, and were assembled at the Chiao Lin Chen.

Then Wang revealed to his men that they were not engaged in any operations, but that he was bringing them to join the Communists. The men were shocked, and intelligence members among them immediately relayed the information to the Ministry of National Defense. Forces were immediately sent after them, and the Air Force distributed pamphlets calling on the men to come back.

It was learned subsequently that Wang himself had actually gone over to the Communists. Because of his intentions being known to the superior officers, he could not complete his plans to bring his men over, and had to hurry the steps taken. As a result, he failed to bring his men with him. Some of them took the opportunity to desert the ranks altogether, but the majority of the three regiments returned to Nanking. Only a few hundred men proceeded in the flight northward in Wang's company.

The special relations of Wang with the Central military authorities, and the importance of his task made the defection of the division a case of serious significance. Its effects on the Army may prove not less serious than the influence of the Chungking incident on the Navy.

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A COMMUNIST VIEW ON THE BATTLE FOR THE CROSSING OF THE YANGTZE

(Reprinted from the Hua Shang Pao, Hongkong)
Chung Kuo Hsin Wen (中国新闻) [China News], Shanghai,
March 25, 1949

THERE seems to be general concern over the Communist crossing of the Yangtze and people are wondering where and when the Liberation Army will undertake the crossing.

As a matter of fact, the crossing of the Yangtze is not the most important business of the overall war situation today. It will not result in any decisive influence on the war. At best, it is a prelude to the great Battle of Kiangnan. The major conflict will not be in the crossing of the Yangtze but rather after the crossing has been carried out.

It must first be pointed out that the major strength of the Chiang Army have already been annihilated during the Battle of Huai Hai. The remnant forces amount to between 500,000 to 600,000 men concentrated in the Wuhan and the Nanking-Shanghai areas. These forces are inadequate to defend the whole length of the Yangtze which extends over more than 2,000 li. The few small warships and the air forces of about 100 planes will not prove of any use in defending the Yangtze.

It is obvious that with the retirement of Chiang, the Kuomintang reactionaries have resorted to a new strategy, as they are not in the position to amass sufficient forces for another major battle like the one at the Huai-Hai front. Chiang Kai-shek is therefore pretending to withdraw, and putting up a "peace front" as the first line of defense to give cover to his plans for holding on to South China and the South West. He is waiting for developments in the international situation to stage a come-back.

In the Southwest is Chang Chun; in the South is Hsueh Yueh; in the southeast are Chen Cheng and Chai Chao-liang. These forces are in readiness for the final struggle to hold on to the remote regions of the country. Though Tang En-po is still in the Nanking-Shanghai area, his principal task is to keep watch over the Kwangsi clique and to indulge in a final looting of this rich area. Once the Yangtze defense is broken down, Chiang's own forces, in control of the railway will retreat to the south, and leave the Kwangsi armies to perish in the front lines.

Such plans as these of Chiang's are, of course, easily seen through by the Liberation Army. For this reason the Liberation Army will not undertake, pending the full completion of its preparations, to alarm the fleeing animal into further flight, but will attempt the complete annihilation of these forces with a single offensive.

For these reasons, we anticipate that the battle for the crossing of the Yangtze will be the most important engagement in future operations, and the crossing itself will not be as tense as expected. The real fight will come after the crossing and will probably occur in the southeastern area, and not along the Yangtze.

But still, when and where will the Liberation Army cross the Yangtze?

Strategically speaking, the Liberation Army hopes to annihilate once and for all the remnant strength of Chiang after the crossing. That is to say, adequate provisions must be made by the Liberation Army beforehand for the presence of sufficient strength to encircle and annihilate the Kwangsi and Chiang forces in the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow and the Wuhan areas. Chiang has control of the main communication arteries and it is possible that his forces will succeed in fleeing south. At any rate, the Chiang army does not want the main battle to be fought in the neighborhood of the Yangtze while the Liberation Army wants to do precisely that. In these circumstances, the Liberation Army must provide an adequate force which can speedily undertake the interception of the fleeing Chiang forces. His strategy calls for three important considerations:

- 1) The main forces and the interception forces must be properly coordinated.
- 2) Full preparations must be made for the adequate service of supplies.
- 3) The guerilla units south^{of} the Yangtze must be strengthened.

With the resources now possessed by the Liberation Army, and in view of the fact that one and half months have elapsed since the conclusion of the Battle of the Huai-Hai Area, it is estimated that the necessary preparations are nearing completion. The time for the crossing of the Yangtze is therefore not distant.

The places where the crossing is to be undertaken are also governed by certain important principles.

- 1) The Liberation Army must be able to encircle Chiang's remnant forces after the crossing as soon as possible.
- 2) The Liberation Army must be able to control the main communications as soon as possible.
- 3) The actual crossing must not take too long.
- 4) The crossing must be effected in full strength.
- 5) The crossing will not be limited to a single movement but may have to be spread over a number of movements.

These principles will help us select the most likely localities along the Yangtze which will be used as crossing points.

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One big Peiping manufacturer, with three student children, one at Tsinghua and two at Yenching universities, wanted to leave the city just before its liberation. But his children said: "We stay. We want to work for the revolution." Then he stayed.

The majority of students are united on three issues: first, that the KMT stands for feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism and imperialist subjugation of China; second, that only the Communists have the strength, theory and experience to finish the democratic revolution; third, that there is no middle course and therefore that they must wholeheartedly support the Communist Party.

They know the conditions in the liberated areas; they know that the revolution of China is led by the working class; they know that participation in the revolution means efforts on their part; but they also know that there is no other way for China to become free and prosperous, and they are desperately anxious to put their techniques at the disposal of the people.

There is no doubt of their enthusiastic practical support for the last two weeks. During the university recess, a majority of the students of the Tsinghua and Yenching universities have been spending every day in the city helping to explain the policies of the Military Control Committee to the people. This is work of very great importance because most of the public cannot read and very few have radios.

These young revolutionaries bring imagination and vigor into the work.

Everywhere groups of students can be seen speaking on street corners, giving dramatic performances on decorated trucks or going from house to house answering the practical questions of the people.

In this way they have played a very important part in the peaceful taking over of the city and, for example, have helped the unorganized urban poor to get the advantageous rate of exchange of the Gold Yuan which is due to them.

The students also support measures of the New Democratic Government to sweep away KMT secret police and abolish study of KMT party principles and the KMT fascist San Min Chu Yi Youth Corps and similar reactionary organizations.

Professor Chang Hsi-jo, head of the political science department of Tsinghua University, perhaps sums up best the feelings of the university towards the New Government.

"We found that the main concern of the Military Control Committee was to maintain the technical strength of our colleges. At every step" he said, "the Government has consulted the students and staff." This professor told me that the students were more enthusiastic than he had ever known them and even the conservative professors were not far behind them in forming groups to study political questions.

Peiping has produced many of China's revolutionaries. Now it has a new task: to produce thousands of politically conscious technicians and specialists to help the gigantic task of construction which lies ahead. So great is the need for trained personnel that three new, revolutionary universities are to be opened in Peiping, into which some 20,000 students are already enrolled.

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ACSC TYPIFIED UNITY OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES

Peiping, March 1: (NCNA)--(By our special correspondent Alan Winnington)

China's students, heroes and heroines of a thousand blood-stained battles against the KMT met today in the peace and intellectual freedom of liberated Peiping.

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The 204 delegates to the present All China Student Congress represent 1,020,000 students in Liberated China and in the areas still held by the KMT. They are meeting to discuss what future and what tasks confront China's students in this period of forthcoming victory for the people and to form an All China Students' Federation to coordinate the work of the students throughout China.

Today's opening meeting typified the growing consolidation of the democratic camp in China, in vivid contrast to the crumbling KMT regime.

On the platform with the student representatives were speakers from the Chinese Communist Party; the All China Federation of Labour; Madame Feng Yu-hsiang, representing the Preparatory Committee of the All China Women's Federation; Li Chi-shen of the KMT Revolutionary Committee; Sha Chen-li of the Democratic League; Ma Hsu-lun, of the Association for the Promotion of Democracy and the well-known writer, Ku Mo-jo, and Professor Hsu Teh-heng.

Today General Yeh Ch'ien-ying, Mayor of Peiping, made a report on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

In two and a half years of war, he told the delegates, the People's Army had destroyed about 5,000,000 of the KMT army and morale of KMT troops is now worthless.

"Because the decisive strength is in our hands," he said, "genuine peace has become possible — the peace which the people want. This is why the KMT gang are putting up a facade of false 'peace' to cover their South China base and regroup their forces. But they can no longer cheat the people, who know all their tricks and will carry the revolution through to the end."

He called on the students to unite their own ranks and to unite with the peoples of China and of the world to achieve the liberation of all oppressed peoples.

If the students were to be of value to the people, they must not only raise the cultural level of the people but must learn from the workers and peasants, who have a great deal of experience which the students lack and without which their scholastic learning would be sterile.

He advised them to go to the factories and villages; to be humble, not proud, and, above all, to serve the people.

Political Commissioner of the Northeast People's Liberation Army, Lo Jung-luan told the delegates: "All China will be liberated in the near future. We want you students to help the People's Army take over the towns and cities with complete efficiency."

Only one peace is possible, he told them—a peace based on Chairman Mao Tse-tung's eight terms of January 14th. Not one particle of reaction may be left, nor a single unit of reactionary armed forces.

Other guests and student delegates brought greetings to the Congress. Students from Liberated China described their new academic freedom and economic security but the last speaker of all, representing the students from the KMT areas, brought the day's session to a tumultuous end when he said: "We students, workers and peasants in the KMT areas are still suffering hunger, persecution and murder. We want peace but we want no false peace. We want only a peace based on the eight-point program of Chairman Mao Tse-tung—real peace and democracy."

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CONTRAST OF STUDENT LIFE BETWEEN LIBERATED AND KMT AREAS

Peiping, March 3: (NCNA)--(By our special correspondent Alan Winnington)

A grim tale of starvation, murder and academic strait-jacketing was told today to the delegates of the All China Students' Congress by delegates from the KMT areas.

In contrast, delegates from Liberated China described their happy new life of economic and cultural freedom.

The purpose of the universities under the KMT is to produce a stratum of technicians and intellectuals who are completely separated from the people and who are mentally conditioned to make them faithful lackeys of the ruling clique.

The next books and "required" courses are a noxious culture of feudalism, fascism and servility to imperialism and students have almost no freedom to choose their own studies.

In every university the KMT has its secret-agents, armed professional spies masquerading as students, who spy on the students and faculties and beat up or even murder progressive students.

In the Chinan University in Shanghai the armed "student" gang is led by a staff member of the Shanghai garrison. Students there have frequently been beaten to pulp by thugs under the eyes of the chief of the "department of discipline," himself a KMT agent. The principal of this seat of "culture" was formerly the supervisor of a concentration camp.

A Peiping student told me that last year the KMT arrested the officers of the students' union of the Normal University, dragging them away in ropes. He followed their route for nearly a mile by the bloodstains left on the road as those lads were beaten and mauled with iron rods.

In the Shanghai Chiaotung University, out of 2,400 students, 400 are tubercular, one delegate said. Inflation has robbed them of the value of their scholarships and the food allowance will buy only two small flour rolls a day. They lack clothes and bedding and when 80 relief overcoats were available, 300 students applied for them.

Many students ruin their health from lack of sleep because, after their studies, they go to work at very low pay, to keep themselves going.

Their conditions and the massacres of students by the KMT which have horrified the world, have not daunted these young people but have brought them always more firmly into the revolutionary camp.

In the Liberated Areas the feature which every student emphasized was the unity of schools with social life and of theory with practice.

In Manchuria, for example, the agricultural students go to the village to help the peasants and to experiment.

No student is daunted by the fear of unemployment. There are jobs waiting for students -- more jobs than people. The universities of the liberated areas are no longer for the privileged few but for the people. Illiteracy is being wiped out and close behind literacy comes theory. Today each factory has its training classes and every village, its schools for young and old.

In the old days, some of these students said, they studied to get rich, to get position. Now such motives have been swept away and with them the selfish style of study. Students now form groups for study and mutual help with the aim of producing technicians of high quality as fast as possible.

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For the same reason the students and teachers have become friends. Students and teachers criticize each other, and themselves, to improve the work and because of this the respect which teachers enjoy is greater than ever.

One student described a "respect the teachers" meeting, called by the students, at which an old teacher received a decoration for his good work. The old man was moved to tears. He said: "At the end of my life, I am really doing the work I have always wanted to do - giving my knowledge to people who desire to learn."

Examinations are normally conducted by the students themselves, without even a tutor being present. As one girl student put it: "Why should we be dishonest? Who will gain from this? We should lose by cheating the people, for we are the people."

The aims of the student unions and of the faculties are identical and, as a result the unions help the schools and the faculties help the unions.

The unions are alert to offer every means to help the students to develop. They look after the welfare, recreation, arrange visits to factories and organize them to help the war of liberation in every possible way.

Next to me in the meeting hall sat a youth from Nanking whose eyes were bright as he heard of the full and happy lives of students in liberated China. When the session ended he said, half to me, half to himself: "We shall soon be liberated."

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14TH ALL CHINA STUDENTS' CONGRESS CLOSED AFTER A WEEK SESSION

Peiping, March 6: (NCNA)—The 14th All China Students' Congress closed today accompanied by the hilarious celebrations of 20,000 Peiping students.

Delegates and students finished off a day of athletics, games and banquets with a torchlight parade and dancing round a gigantic bonfire on the campus of the Peking University.

Now the delegates have a few more days of sightseeing in Peiping before they go back to their own areas to carry out the decisions they have made in a week of intensive discussion.

Now they have a united organization to guide them in their actions, and to be the authentic voice of China's students in national and international affairs - the All China Students' Federation.

A new phase is opening in which the students will now struggle to build an independent, strong and peaceful China, in unity under the People's Government for which they have fought so hard and so long.

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STUDENTS GREATLY INCREASED IN MANCHURIA

Mukden, March 7: (NCNA) - Now that the once closed school gates are wide open to peasants' and workers' children, middle school education in Liberated Manchuria is expanding at a rate never seen before.

Since January last year, the number of middle school students in six North Manchurian provinces increased from 28,000 to 52,000. There are over 100,000 students in 234 middle schools in the 10 provinces and three municipalities of Manchuria.

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About half of these students come from peasants and workers families. After the completion of land reform last spring, schools were too few to take in the growing number of students applying for enrollment. Hence many new schools sprang up. In six North Manchurian provinces, there are now 131 middle schools. A considerable number of scholarships were financed by the State. Children of peasants, workers, revolutionary fighters, cadres and revolutionary martyrs and children from poor families can apply for these scholarships.

In the course of three years, 30,000 middle school students have taken up revolutionary work in Liberated Manchuria. More technical and administrative personnel are needed for the large scale construction work. The growing middle school education in Manchuria will play an important role in supplying these construction personnel.

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ACSC REPRESENTATIVE TELLS OF STUDENT GUERILLAS

Peiping, March 7: (NCNA) - By our special correspondent.

The story of the Chin Liu Guerilla Army helped me to understand that the students of China are being hammered into a new type of revolutionary intellectual.

This famed little guerilla army of 200, operating inside the KMT areas, was led by 30 students. Under the leadership of the People's Liberation Army, it established a democratic state in six districts near Kirin, before the area was liberated, and it became so powerful that in the end the KMT left the area alone.

These 30 students were of the Kirin University. They evacuated the city with the People's Army in May 1946. Each was given a pistol or rifle and ammunition and they decided to operate in the Yungpei country, north of Kirin.

I met one of the group at the All China Students' Congress here and he told me how they began to work. Since he modestly asked me not to give his real name, I will call him Feng.

"Not one of us had ever fired a weapon," he said, "but after some practice we could shoot pretty well at trees. Then we met the enemy, we completely lost our grip and ran away. That was a bad beginning."

Feng and his comrades lived among the peasants and worked for their living with them. To their amazement, they found that the peasants were better shots and tacticians; knew every inch of the countryside and all its hideouts; were full of commonsense and, above all, were imbued with the courage of desperate poverty and relentless oppression.

Side by side with some of the peasants the students learned how to fight and, after several successful engagements they gained courage.

By day they worked as peasants in the fields and came to know how bitterly the landlord class was grinding down the farm workers.

"I lived among the peasants," Feng told me, "I had accepted our way of life as perfectly natural. Now I saw how hard they worked on the fields and how little they got--not even enough to eat. I suffered with them and came to hate my own class and to see that China could never be great until the people were set free."

So they learned from the peasants and also taught the peasants. Their theoretical knowledge merged with the practical experience of the peasants and they achieved something which neither had been able to do alone - created an organized guerilla force with good communications and staff work, capable of protecting the whole region. Before long they had an army of nearly 200.

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The KMT soldiers always came at night to try to grab the peasants grain. But always they found the militia on guard, always striking them in the most difficult and unexpected positions. One night the student leader Chin Ta-kuang, with only two others, attacked and routed a full KMT platoon by playing such tricks as shouting orders to non-existent comrades and using wires to fire pistols and grenades wedged in tree branches. Most of the platoon's equipment was captured.

"This Chen," Feng told me "fancied himself as a writer, though he had never written anything, and when we first left Kirin he was nervous and sensitive. But soon he showed that he was a first rank tactician and very level-headed. All the peasants went to him for advice and he became our leader."

One of the group married a girl student called Chu Chih-kuang, from the Kirin Middle School and took her to join the guerillas. She was "emotional, naive and delicate," as Feng said. The other students thought her just a nuisance.

"A year had passed," Feng said, "she was leading men students and peasants. She was full of initiative, very quick and firm as a rock."

In all, the little guerilla army, led by these 30 students, fought over 200 engagements in the two years up to March last year, when the People's Army liberated the whole area forever. They had not a single fatal casualty.

Now most of them have joined the Communist Party and in their areas many of the regional heads are ex-guerilla students, chosen by the villagers to continue to lead them. Some of the others went back, as Feng did, to finish their studies. He is still only 20 years old.

Not all students at this Congress had the same experience. Some, without arms, faced the machineguns of the KMT in pitched street battles; some carried stretchers, drove trucks, gave their blood to wounded soldiers; some lived with the newly liberated peasants and helped to carry out the land reform or went to factories to help the workers get organized after liberation; many of them are themselves sons of workers and peasants and almost all have much still to learn.

But they are no armchair intellectuals who fancy they can put the world right with a few well-chosen quotations from the classics. All of them realize that building the New China into a powerful industrial country is not a task for chicken-hearts, and they are grimly determined to do more than their share.

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STUDENT DELEGATES DISCUSSING DRAFT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

Peiping, March 6: (NCNA)--(By our special correspondent Alan Winnington).

Representatives of the students of China were squarely confronted today with a new challenge--to equip themselves as technicians and specialists for building up swiftly a powerful People's Democratic Republic.

Delegates to the All China Students' Congress here are now discussing the draft resolution of the Congress. This document has been compiled, after weeks of discussion, by the Committee which had the task of preparing the Congress and of preparing the way for establishing an All China Students' Federation.

The draft points out that the bright future now facing the Chinese people depends on the complete liberation of China from the three-fold domination of feudalism, foreign imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism (the compradore, monopoly capital of the central KMT clique).

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Students throughout China are urged to support resolutely Chairman Mao Tse-tung's eight-point for a peace settlement as the only means to achieve genuine, democratic peace and to expose and smash the American-inspired "peace" intrigues of the KMT, who are trying to regroup their tattered forces for further war.

In spite of their frantic struggles, the KMT regime and all obstacles in the way of building up a new Democratic China will soon be swept away. Therefore although the students must continue to take an active part in the struggle for complete and final victory, they must also now face the new and most important task of studying and equipping themselves as cadres in the reconstruction and construction of a New China.

In the areas still under KMT control, students still have to continue their stubborn struggle, in cooperation with the labouring people and must be especially active in exposing the "peace" facade of the KMT.

They must persistently fight against the reactionary educational system which attempts to turn students into the lackeys of the bureaucratic-capitalist clique. By means of study, propaganda and mass struggle they must help to develop consciousness among the masses.

Since all schools established by the KMT in those areas will soon become the people's property, students must organize to protect them, intact, against any attempts by the KMT to remove them or to steal books or equipment. In all this work they must win the support and help of the professors.

The draft said that in the people's schools and universities of Liberated China, however, the conditions have already been secured for tackling the gigantic and difficult task of construction.

The primary need is to cultivate a large number of technicians, imbued with a revolutionary outlook, in whose minds the attitude of service to the people is firmly established.

Apart from learning political theory, culture and science in the course of the curricula, learning must be pursued in active work among the people and by helping the people.

The student unions in the universities of Liberated China have the primary duty of achieving unity between the faculty and students from top to bottom. They have to develop learning through mutual help among the students; stimulate competitive study and the desire to learn; help students to take part in social service works; care for the welfare, social, cultural, recreational, health facilities and so on.

There should be the closest practical working between the faculty and the student union, including the exchange of representatives, to ensure the closest cooperation on every issue.

The draft resolution states that conditions have now matured for the formation of an All China Students' Federation in order to insure that all these tasks shall be carried out under unified leadership and to facilitate the participation by China's students in the international democratic movement.

This morning the delegates also heard a passionate plea by Feng Wen-ping, Chairman of the Liberated Areas Youth Association for the closest cooperation between the students, and the workers and peasants who represent 90 percent of China's population.

If the students do not serve the mass of the people, he said, they will be forced to serve the people's enemies. There is no third road. He urged them to approach their studies with only one thought - service to the people.

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BACKGROUND OF 30-YEAR STUDENT MOVEMENT IN CHINA

North Shensi, March 6 (NCNA) -- The Chinese student movement has been closely linked with the struggle of the Chinese people as a whole against feudalism and imperialism and for a new type democracy.

In the great May Fourth Movement in 1919, following the humiliating agreement reached at the Paris Peace Conference, the students taking part in this movement fought bravely against imperialism and feudalism. This movement was strongly influenced by the world wide anti-imperialist movement which followed the 1917 Soviet Revolution. The Social Youth League of China, one of the revolutionary groups of young students and workers which later became part of the Communist Party of China in 1921 took an active part in this May Fourth Movement. It marked the beginning of the era of a new culture in China and prepared the way in cadres and ideology for the great Chinese revolution of 1925.

After this the student movement expanded swiftly and broadened. The students played an active part in the great revolution and in the Northern Expedition.

When the KMT betrayed the revolution in 1927 and launched the civil war against the Communists, it presented the Japanese imperialists with their long awaited opportunity to invade China and occupy Manchuria in 1931.

Repeated offers by the Communists to the KMT to end the civil war and join hands against the Japanese were rejected.

Answering the Communist Party's call, the Peiping students staged a demonstration on December 9, 1935 and set in action a powerful student movement in support of the public demand for united Communist-KMT resistance against the Japanese.

This undoubtedly helped to open the era of united-front movement advocated by the Communist Party of China. Then came the famous Sian Incident of December 12, 1936, which forced the KMT to form a united front against the Japanese.

During the anti-Japanese war, (1937-1945) the vast majority of students took part in propaganda work and actively helped the war effort.

Since the Japanese surrender, and especially since the KMT again launched an all-out civil war against the Chinese people, the students have carried on these struggles for democracy in the face of brutal and bloody oppression by the KMT.

During these three years they have fought many struggles and many have been shot dead, wounded or tortured to death.

Their main struggles during this period have been: against hunger and the KMT civil war; against American imperialist interference in China's affairs; against the brutality of American soldiers in China; against the fostering of Japanese aggressive powers by American imperialism.

These student movements undoubtedly helped to strengthen the Chinese people and to isolate and weaken the KMT. They played a valuable role as a coordinating factor in the developing victory of the People's Liberation War.

During both the anti-Japanese war and the People's War of Liberation, many thousands of students made the arduous journey to the Liberated Areas. They enrolled in such colleges as the Yen-an Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy, the North Shensi Academy, North China University, where they studied revolutionary theory and took part in every sort of work at the front, in the rear and in production.

Apart from these students, it was possible, in the Liberated Areas, for the sons and daughters of the workers and peasants to go to school and to the university.

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These students from the KMT areas and liberated areas, and the new intellectuals from the ranks of the working people have trained themselves whole-heartedly to serve the people. Many have taken part in the land reform movement, in production and in various forms of service. Their experiences have fitted them to play an important part in the revolution and have fitted them as cadres capable of helping to build up a new democratic society.

The history of the student movement in China in the past 30 years is part of the developing history of intellectuals coming into closer contact and merging with the masses of the people - teaching them and learning from them.

China's students have a still bigger part to play in the future building of a new China, a strong and prosperous Chinese Republic.

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STUDENTS JOIN IN PEOPLE'S ARMY WORK GROUPS

Peiping, March 8: (NCNA) - Over 2,400 students and technicians in Peiping have applied to join the People's Liberation Army work groups within the first five days after the People's Liberation Army published its call for youths to work for the liberation of all China.

Schools and universities in Peiping were roused by the People's Liberation Army's call. Discussion meetings to join People's Liberation Army work groups were held in classrooms, dormitories and auditoriums. Picturesque wall newspapers of the universities came out with articles discussing the joining of work groups.

Professors responded also to the People's Liberation Army's call. Among them were Shang Ching-hua, professor of foreign languages of Tsinghua University, and Tu Jen-tsi, dean of the college of law of the Shansi University, and Li Shu-ching, woman professor of North China College.

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CONGRESS TELEGRAMS TO WFDY AND IUS

Peiping, March 10: (NCNA) - The 14th All China Students Congress sent the following telegram to the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students on March 5.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth and youth of various countries:

The 14th All China Students Congress was held from March 1 to 6 in the newly liberated famous center of student movement--Peiping. This is the unprecedented joining of forces of Chinese students. The over 200 delegates of the Congress represent over 1,000,000 university and middle school students from all parts of China including China's various nationalities. The Congress is more fully representative than any of its past sessions. This is because the Chinese People's Liberation War has won decisive victory in the country.

The Congress reviewed the experiences of China's student movement of the past 30 years and we hold that the path followed by the student movement in China from the beginning of actively participating in the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles, is correct and successful. This path will gain further successes in the future.

Please convey to the youth of the world our hope and conviction that youth in the various countries of the world struggling for democracy, peace and progress can together with peoples of various countries attain their goal. We hope youth of all countries will cooperate closely in the common struggle.

J. Groman, Chairman of the International Union of Students and all members of the Union:

(duplicate of foregoing telegram - Editor)

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF STUDENTS CONGRESS

North Shensi, March 10: (NCNA) - The All China Student Congress recently convened in Peiping was the 14th Congress.

The students of China formed their first national organization 30 years ago. The first congress of Chinese students was convoked in Shanghai on May 16, 1919, twelve days after the outbreak of the May 4th Movement.

This congress gave birth to the first leading organ of China's students movement - The National Council of the Student Federation of China.

During the 10 years from 1919 to 1928, the student congress met nine times despite counter-revolutionary persecution. The Congress led Chinese students in revolutionary struggles against feudalism and imperialism. The 6th Congress was held under the leadership of the late Chinese youth leader, Yun Tai-ying, who fell victim to the KMT white terror in the Summer of 1930 in Shanghai. Its 7th Congress in Shanghai was led by the Communist Party Central Committee member, Jen Pi-shih, now the Chairman of the New Democratic Youth League's Preparatory Committee. The 1925 May 30th Patriotic Movement against imperialism is an example of the heroic role played by students to attain national liberation.

In 1929, the Students National Council was ordered by the KMT to cease all activities. The students patriotic movement upsurged to a new height after the Japanese invasion of China in 1931. Following the 1935 December 9 anti-Japanese movement in Peiping, the 11th Students' Congress was held in Shanghai in 1936. The leading organ of students movement - the All China Students Federation was once more established to demand all-out war of resistance against Japanese imperialism.

The 12th Congress convened in the Summer of 1938 in Hankow raised slogans of upholding the anti-Japanese war to the final victory and opposition to Chiang Kai-shek's compromise and capitulation. The 13th Congress which met in Shanghai in June 1947 ignited the fire of anti-hunger and anti-civil war movement in China's big cities. And now on the eve of the victory of the democratic revolution of the Chinese people, the 14th Congress was held in Peiping--birth place of student movements.

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YENAN STUDENTS PLAYED HEROIC ROLE

Peiping, March 11: (NCNA) -- After the All China Students' Congress, delegates from Yen'an found time to describe to our correspondent the heroic role played by Yen'an students in driving out KMT invaders from the Yen'an Border Region.

When the KMT invaders attacked the Border Region in early 1947, a delegate narrated, boy and girl students of the Hsing Chih Middle School in Yen'an went out en masse to help the People's Liberation Army.

The youngsters, most of whom were between the ages of 14 and 15, helped to run a quickly improvised frontline hospital, marching day and night with the defending army over the rugged loess terrain.

In the battle of Chingchien east of Yen'an, a 17-year-old girl student found a wounded People's Army company commander on the firing line. The girl wanted to carry him to the rear on her back. On seeing that she was a frail young girl, the wounded man refused to be borne. But the girl's persistence won. Bearing him with the company commander on her back, the girl student headed for the rear while rifle shots whizzed all around.

"During the Winter months, we washed bandages in the icy rivers," another delegate said, "sometime our hands got frozen. But we managed to send back 67 percent of the wounded to the front."

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Many of the students who went back to their homes after the invaders were driven out of the Yen-an Border Region, found their villages laid waste by KMT looting in the recovered districts. Something had to be done, and done immediately.

The students were again in the thick of the fight, this time against the serious famine left behind by the invaders. They organized the villagers to plant the forlorn land, and move back grain from districts untouched by KMT looting.

Some of those Yen-an students are now with the Northwest People's Liberation Army while others are in the midst of rehabilitation work in the Yen-an Border Region.

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CONSTITUTION OF ACSF APPEARED ON LIBERATED CHINA PAPERS

North Shensi, March 13: (NCNA) — The constitution of the All China Students Federation passed by the recent All China Students Congress appeared in leading papers of Liberated China today.

The aims set out in the constitution of the new body include: caring for the welfare, cultural and scientific developments of students; inculcation of the ideology of serving the people; fostering students to become useful members of the New Democratic China and to struggle in unity with all Chinese people for the thorough triumph of the New Democratic Revolution; achieving unity with all the democratic youths of all the world in the struggle for lasting world peace and people's democracy.

The All China Students Federation will be an affiliated member of the All China Democratic Youth Federation.

Membership of the federation is open to all student bodies in middle schools and upward, which subscribe to the constitution. The basic organizations of the body are the students unions. Member unions may not debar any student from their ranks on grounds of race, class, sex, or religion. Student bodies of overseas Chinese and Chinese students studying abroad are also invited to apply for admission.

Members have the right to discuss, propose and criticize the work and resolutions of the Federation; to vote and be elected in union conference and to enjoy priority in all cultural and educational and welfare facilities of the Federation. They are obliged to abide by the constitution, carry out decisions, report regularly and maintain the Federation financially.

The principle of organization will be that of democratic centralism, with authority vested respectively in the biennial congress which has the right to formulate policy, the executive committee and the presidium. This mode of organization will also obtain regionally and locally.

Under the constitution various departments must be set up including those to develop international connections, assist the students to take part in social service, to develop students' welfare and special welfare for girl students, and to guide the students in the KMT controlled areas.

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HALF A MILLION MORE STUDENTS THIS YEAR IN MANCHURIA

Mukden, March 13: (NCNA) — Schools and colleges are expected to enroll half a million more students in Liberated Manchuria this year, according to the educational plan of the Northeast Administrative Council.

The 41 universities and colleges will be able to take 15,000 more students this year. Last year's total enrolment amounted to 35,000.

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The number of middle schools will increase from 234 to 260 and the number of middle school students from 100,000 to over 130,000 this year. Primary school children will increase from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 while the number of primary schools will increase from 24,000 to 29,000.

Huge sums in the annual budget of the Northeast Administrative Council have been earmarked to increase the number of schools to satisfy the growing demand of emancipated workers and peasants for learning. A sum equivalent to over 225,000 tons of corn have been set aside to finance public primary and middle schools alone. Among other educational institutions financed by the Northeast Administrative Council are universities, colleges, mass educational centers, libraries and museums.

State aid to students will also be increased this year. All university, college and normal school students and special cultural classes for workers and students in middle schools will be financed by the state including board, tuition and clothing.

There will in general be no tuition fee in middle schools. One tenth to one fifth of middle school students will be completely financed by the State. The children of revolutionary fighters and martyrs and children of cadres and poor families are eligible to these scholarships.

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STUDENT DELEGATES PAID VISIT TO TIENTSIN

Tientsin, March 14: (NCNA) -- Delegates to the recent 14th All China Students' congress returned to Peiping on the 12th after a two-day visit to Tientsin.

They attended the review of the special units of the People's Liberation Army in Tientsin Race Course on the 10th. The party of 300, including responsible members of the China Liberated Areas Youth Federation, was welcomed there by the Director of the City's Military Control Committee, the Mayor of Tientsin and over 10,000 students.

After visiting a state-owned textile mill, Peiyang University and Nankai Girl's School, they attended a big bonfire meeting held by the Preparatory Committee of the Tientsin Students' Federation.

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FUTURE WORK OF STUDENTS' FEDERATION DISCUSSED

Peiping, March 17: (NCNA) -- The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the All China Students' Federation in Peiping on the 14th discussed the future work of the Federation.

The direction of work of the Federation was decided on at the meeting. The Federation will guide the unified action of students throughout the country and exchange the experiences of students' movements in various places. It will help the People's Government to promote new democratic education and organize students to participate in revolutionary movements.

The Federation will also carry out students' welfare and cultural recreation work. It will represent and organize fellow students to participate in and support international youth and students activities.

The meeting elected 10 women student delegates to the All China Women's Congress and five committee members to the Preparatory Committee of the Democratic Youth Congress. A presidium of one chairman and six vice-chairman of the Executive Committee was also elected by the meeting.

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PEIPING YOUTHS RUSH FOR ENTRANCE OF PROGRESSIVE UNIVERSITIES

Peiping, March 27: (NCNA) -- Over 30,00 students, teachers, employees, shop clerks and workers in Peiping have applied for entrance examinations to the North China People's Revolutionary University, the North China Military and Political Academy and the North China University during the past month up to the 15th. Over 15,000 have passed the examinations and are now attending classes. 60 percent of the applicants are students.

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STUDENTS FEDERATION CONDEMNS AMERICAN CONSPIRACY

Peiping, March 26: (NCNA) -- The All China Students' Federation issued a circular telegram on the 24th condemning the war conspiracy of American imperialism and its running dogs.

"Students in China hold", stated the telegram "that the plot of imperialistic countries for a new war runs counter to the will of peace loving youths and students in China and the world." "We, Chinese students and the Chinese people, wish to unite with peace loving and democratic forces in firm opposition to the war conspiracy of American imperialism and its running dogs and fight for lasting peace and people's democracy."

"From their personal experience, students of China believe that the outwardly strong international reactionary bloc headed by American imperialism is but inwardly feeble," said the telegram.

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KALGAN STUDENTS

Peiping, March 29: (NCNA) -- The number of students in Kalgan's primary schools today is 45 percent over that under the KMT three months ago. There are now more than 16,000 pupils as against the pre-liberation figure of 11,000. As enrolment is still growing, Kalgan's educationalists are hard pressed providing accommodation for new pupils.

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